

This shell is more closely related to *U. borealis* A. F. Gray than any other I know of; it is not so much inflated as that species, it is more transverse on both dorsal and ventral portions; when the rays are present they differ entirely; the posterior portion of the shell is flatter, it is more oblique in outline, the cardinal teeth are much smoother and more compressed, the cicatrices are deeper and more rounded, shell cavity shallower, the lines of growth are very much more numerous and closer.

It bears some resemblance to some varieties of *U. luteolus* Lam., but differs entirely in the teeth, growth lines, epidermis, outline of shell, and cavity of beaks and shell, from any variety of *luteolus* I ever saw.

Several years ago, Mr. James H. Ferris, of Joliet, collected a number of these shells at the locality given, and I was never satisfied that they could be placed, even as a marked variety, with any described species.

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#### ON SOME SINISTRAL LAND SHELLS.

BY C. F. ANCEY.

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The following are several sinistral specimens of normally dextral species, nearly all included in my own collection. Some of these monstrosities are still, I think, unrecorded. In addition to these, I must say that I have collected, in 1884, in the mountains near Héas, Pyrenees, a *dextral* example of the usually sinistral *Buliminus quadridens* Müller. This is also in my collection. From the list given below, it appears that sinistral monstrosities are much more scarce in operculate land shells than in *Helicidae*, and, besides the well-known reversed *Campeloma decisum* Say (=var. *heterostropha*), still rarer in fluviatile shells.

*Helix (Xerophila) trepidula* Servain (Dept. du Bouches-du-Rhône, S. France).

*Helix (Xerophila) orcta* Bourg. Oued-el-Hakoum, south of Berrouaghia (Algeria).

*Helix (Euparypha) pisana* Müll. South France.

*Helix (Tachea) nemoralis* L. Bundoran, Ireland (from Mr. Brockton Tomlin).

*Helix (Macularia) vermiculata* Müll. Marscilles, France (in Mr. M. Sollier's collection).

- Helix (Pomatia) pomatia* L. West France.  
*Helix (Pomatia) aspersa* L. Marseilles.  
*Helix (Mesodon) thyroides* Say. Connecticut.  
*Leucochroa candidissima* L. var. *major* Brg. Near Boghari,  
 (Algeria).  
*Leucochroa candidissima* L. (typical). Marseilles ; Algeria.  
*Zonites algirus* L. Montpellier, south France.  
*Rumina decollata* L. var. *major*. Near Berrouaghia, Algeria.  
*Pupa (Torquilla) bigorrensis* Charp. Cazaril, Hautes-Pyrénées.  
*Pomatia crassilabrum* Dup. Cauterets (Hautes-Pyrénées), Assat  
 (Basses-Pyrénées).  
*Ditropis planorbis* Blanford. Tinnevely.  
*Achatina panthera* Fér. Mauritius.  
*Gibbus lyonnnetianus* Pallas. Mauritius.  
*Nanina (Dyakia) javanica* Fér. Java.  
*Nanina (Dyakia) duplocincta* Bitg. Java.  
*Limnæa peregra* Drap. England.  
*Campeloma decisum* Say. New York.

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COCHLICELLA VENTRICOSA Drap., NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C.

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BY WM. G. MAZYCK.

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On the afternoon of October 27, last, I found a small colony of this species living under a fallen fence post on a lot in the rear of the United States Life Saving Station, in the town of Moultrieville, on Sullivan's Island, at the entrance to Charleston Harbor, S. C.

The discovery is one of peculiar interest, presenting a problem of somewhat difficult solution. The island is quite small, being only about four miles long, with an average width of some 300 yards and an average height above mean high water of only about six feet. The only natural growth of shrubbery is on the end, where there is a dense growth of stunted myrtles. Moultrieville covers about one-half of the Island. The lot upon which the specimens were found is destitute of any vegetation, except a stunted growth of a coarse low grass, somewhat similar in appearance to the ordinary lawn grass ; there is no garden nearer than half a mile, and that contains no plants of foreign importation. There is absolutely nothing in the environment to suggest congeniality, and the spot is